



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Central African Republic

New Opposition Party Holds 'First' Rally

AB0502111092 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Feb 92

[Text] After its constitutive congress held from 20 to 21 December 1991, the Alliance for Democracy and Progress [ADP], held its first rally for activists and supporters of the Seventh District at (?Wangobad) market today with about 1,000 people in attendance. Mr. (Francois Bewah), the ADP elected chairman, explained the reasons behind the creation of the party as well as the main objectives to be achieved by the party. For him, the ADP is a genuine national melting pot which should bring all sons of the country and all citizens to lead CAR [Central African Republic] with commitment to freedom and hard work in order to achieve progress and national harmony.

The ADP is determined to make CAR nationals take part in decisionmaking, to develop individual freedom and political pluralism, to strive to find a solution to the crisis plaguing our country, to promote the advent of a new kind of citizen, and to give the youth a sense of social responsibility.

Mr. (Bewah) underlined the issue of security, and stressed the need for tolerance to prevail in the minds of all CAR citizens. He issued a warning to those trying to ruin the country.

In conclusion, he condemned nepotism, tribalism, and regionalism. It is worth noting that leaders of other opposition parties were present at the ADP rally.

Gabon

Recent Decree Gives Nationals Priority in Jobs

AB0502111592 Paris AFP in French 1041 GMT 3 Feb 92

[Text] Libreville, 3 Feb (AFP)—More than 800 jobless Gabonese have been "given employment" since the beginning of January in enterprises in Port-Gentil to replace aliens without job contracts signed by the appropriate authorities, it was announced in Libreville today. In order to ensure respect for the principle of "priority attention to Gabonese concerning employment," President Omar Bongo recently signed a decree instituting, under the direct authority of the prime minister, an office of the government commissioner in charge of controlling the management of employment in the sectors affected by unemployment of Gabonese citizens.

General Leon Paul Poncy, who has been appointed to this post in Port-Gentil, the economic capital and important oil center, summons heads of companies every morning to ask them for their lists of employees. If these include aliens, the employers are asked to produce their job contracts. If they cannot produce valid contracts,

these aliens are systematically replaced by Gabonese with similar qualifications, and the employer is sometimes sentenced to pay a fine of 1.2 million CFA francs (Fr24,000) for fraud consisting in hiding employees without valid documents, the Gabonese national daily, L'UNION, reported today.

"Contacts between heads of enterprises and Gen. Poncy's team are not always smooth," reported the daily, referring to "obvious lack of goodwill" on the part of some jobless people. The newspaper cited the case of a Gabonese who had been jobless since 1988 but who refused a storekeeper's job remunerated at more than 250,000 CFA francs (Fr5,000), because he did not find his office as luxurious as his previous one. Another asked for the same salary as that of the person he replaced without taking the "probation period" into account. Finally, others "wrongly" believe that once they have been employed by the office of the commissioner, they cannot be punished for serious mistakes, the newspaper added.

The government commissioner in charge of unemployment is also confronted with the problem of lack of competent staff, whereas there is overabundance of handymen, the daily also reported. This is why the office of the commissioner has been forced to sign special permits for some enterprises to enable them to retain aliens at certain posts. The commission has, however, demanded that Gabonese be appointed as assistants to these aliens with the view to replacing them.

Opposition Parties Merge To Form New Party

AB0502111292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 1 Feb 92

[Text] It is official in Libreville that the political landscape was widened this morning with the birth of a new political party. The African Forum for Reconstruction, FAR, was born out of the merging of three opposition parties: the National Rectification Movement [Morena], Gabonese Socialist Party [PSG], and the Gabonese Socialist Union [USG].

FAR was born today, 1 February, from Jean-Pierre Nzungu Nguema's Morena, the PSG led by Professor Mbojebi, and the USG, led by Vincent Essolo Menge. The three parties merged to form this party which is a member of the Democratic Opposition Coordination [COD] which, notably, seeks to bring together a cross section of Gabonese society.

In a 20-minute policy statement Prof. Leon Mbojebi, who is the acting first secretary of the FAR provisional bureau, said the creation of this party is an act of great responsibility and incontestable political maturity. He said FAR would fight for the restoration of a state in which there is rule of law, and for social justice.

Economically, FAR supports a free market economy, taking into account the positive aspects of capitalism and state interests.

It is noteworthy that FAR has seven deputies in the Gabonese Parliament— four from Morena and three from PSG. It thereby forms the fourth political force within the National Assembly after the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party which has 66 deputies; Morena-Lumberjacks, 18; and the Gabonese Progress Party, 17.

FAR expects to hold its constituent congress at the beginning of May. In the meantime, it is headed by Prof. Leon Mboyebi with Vincent Esso Nomengue as second secretary, and Jean-Pierre Nzungu Nguema as third secretary.

The official birth of this party takes place one week after the COD meeting in Port-Gentil, the economic capital, where the member parties signed the coordination charter. It takes place a few weeks before the signing of the government's joint program.

Zaire

'Expected' 4 Feb General Strike Said To Fail

AB0402181592 Paris AFP in French 1712 GMT
4 Feb 92

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Feb (AFP)—The general strike that was expected today in the private and public sectors following the call by Zaire's trade unions seems to have failed as people in Kinshasa went about their normal business this morning, it was noted.

About 30 public and private sector trade unions represented at the national conference had called for an indefinite strike to protest the government decision on 19 January to suspend this conference. As of this morning, the trade unions could not give any information about this strike.

Those who participated in today's action were mainly public sector teachers who participated in sporadic strikes last week. In the civil service and government offices, there did not appear to be any more or less workers. The civil service workers have not been paid for one month now. In the private sector, workers were at their various jobs in the business establishments still operating in Zaire.

'Uncertainty' Said Over 'Attempted Coup' 22 Jan

LD0402204192 Paris Radio France International
in French 0630 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] There is still uncertainty over what the Kinshasa authorities are presenting as an attempted coup carried out by some soldiers on 22 January. These soldiers tried to take the radio stations before giving themselves up after three hours of fighting. For some, a coup did not take place, but rather a staged coup. One of these is Mr. Mbwana Kagoue, a member of the Zairian Human Rights League. He voiced his doubts to Caroline Dumet.

[Begin Kagoue recording] There is a surprising amount of uncertainty surrounding this matter, because since the government announced this coup, it has been practically impossible to get hold of information that can be checked. The government spoke of two victims: one on the side of the so-called loyalists and one on the side of the attackers. Up to now we have not had any proof that there have been any victims. We have been to the Voix du Zaire station. The building bears no traces of bullets. We heard shots all night, but no coup. The fact that we find no bullet traces is, it must be said, quite surprising. The league, going on the information we have received up to now, is inclined to believe that this was, in fact, a police setup to serve other ends. [end recording]

Ethiopia

Reportage on Visit by Nigeria's Babangida

Holds Talks With Meles

EA0502142592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0400 GMT 5 Feb 92

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi and the Nigerian president, General Ibrahim Babangida, held official talks yesterday and discussed how to further strengthen the longstanding relationship between the two friendly countries. During the talks, President Meles Zenawi said the Ethiopian Transitional Government attaches very great value to the relationship between Ethiopia and the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He referred to the existing extensive economic and political relations which are of great benefit to the people of the two countries. He further stated that following the downfall of the former fascist regime, which inflicted heavy damage on the country and the people, the people are currently taking great steps to build a prosperous Ethiopia with the motto of equality, respect, and brotherhood.

President Meles Zenawi also noted that the transitional government is doing its best to work in collaboration with its neighboring countries, and that it is also taking all the necessary steps to further peace, friendship, and cooperation with those countries. He also noted the readiness of the government to work hand in hand especially with those African countries which have a similar history of struggle.

President Babangida, for his part, said although Nigeria and Ethiopia have a longstanding relationship, it requires much effort to strengthen it further. He also said the peace and stability achieved and the democratic changes being made in Ethiopia serve as a great example to the countries of the region, and that the prevailing peace will have a major effect in the region. [passage omitted]

Addresses Council of Representatives

EA0502132292 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] General Ibrahim Gbadamasi Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and current OAU chairman, stated today that the new democratic reform embarked upon by Ethiopia can play a decisive role in the peace and development process in the country. Gen. Babangida said this this afternoon, when he addressed the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Ethiopian Government.

In the same address, the president said that the democratic path is an admirable undertaking for this land, which has lacked peace for many years, and sets an example for other countries.

Gen. Babangida added that the Council of Representatives had a great responsibility for democratic change in Ethiopia, and told the Council to work hard, alongside the people, to achieve this noble objective.

He further stated that Ethiopia and Nigeria had many economic cooperation agreements, and that since both countries are inhabited by numerous nations and nationalities as well as tribes and various religions, they should learn from each others' complex problems encountered in the past. In this regard, he said, the problems Nigeria faced in this connection during the past and the efforts she made to resolve those problems could serve as important examples for the ongoing democratic change in Ethiopia.

'Special' Attorney General's Office Established

E40402152792 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1728 GMT 3 Feb 92

[Decree No. 12/1984 on the establishment of a special attorney general's office issued in Addis Ababa on 3 February]

[Text] Understanding and realizing that over the past 17 years the Ethiopian peoples were deprived of their human and political rights by the dictatorial Dergue-Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] government and were exposed to great oppression, sacrifice, and fascist rule;

Realizing that extremely barbarous and atrocious criminal activities, which will be given a unique chapter in the history of the Ethiopian peoples, have been committed by Dergue-WPE government officials, security personnel, and members of the Armed Forces and their individual collaborators;

Realizing that officials of the dictatorial Dergue-WPE government and individual collaborators forcibly seized peoples' property, illegally nationalized property, destroyed it and looted government and public property, hence allowing the country's economy to suffer;

Given that the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front's [EPRDF] historical struggle has been accomplished, it has been found necessary that justice be done to those who were arrested by the EPRDF when it took control of the situation, and to those who were arrested for crimes they reportedly committed, and to those who are suspected of committing crimes; to those such as high-ranking WPE officials, security personnel, members of the Armed Forces, government officials, and those who collaborated in committing these alleged crimes in the name of the urban dwellers' and peasants' associations and even as individuals;

Believing that it is necessary to maintain proper record of all barbarous crimes to which the Ethiopian peoples were exposed during the Dergue-WPE rule, the looting

and pillaging of property and wealth of the next generation, and given that it is a historical responsibility to remind and teach the people that such a rule should not be repeated;

It has become necessary to establish an independent and special attorney general's office so as to bring immediately to book those who have been arrested and who are still at large inside and outside the country.

The following has been decreed in accordance with Article 9/D of the Ethiopian Transition Charter.

I. Short title: This decree may be cited as Decree No. 12/1984 on establishing a special office of the attorney general.

II. Establishment:

1. A special attorney general's office, hereinafter referred to as the office, has been established by this decree.
2. The office shall be answerable to the transition government prime minister's office.
3. The office shall have a head of the special office of the attorney general, a deputy and an assistant, officials of the office, attorneys general, and employees relevant and necessary for the office.

III. Appointment:

1. The head of the office and his deputy, shall be nominated by the prime minister and presented to the Council of Representatives by the president for approval.

2. Assistant heads of the office and other special attorneys general shall be presented by the head of the office to the prime minister for approval of their appointment.

IV. Term of office: The term of tenure for the office shall end as soon as it completes its tasks.

V. Criteria for the appointment of a special attorney general: Any Ethiopian who fulfills the following conditions can be appointed as special attorney general.

1. Loyalty to the Ethiopian Transition Charter.
2. Training in law or sufficient practical legal experience.
3. A good record of diligence, faithfulness, and moral conduct, and no involvement with those whose cases shall be seen by the office.
4. Never a member of the WPE or its security organs, and belief in the principle that criminals should receive their appropriate legal sentence.

VI. Powers of the office: The office shall have the power to engage in legal investigations and prefer charges against anybody who is allegedly accused of misusing his party, government or public office during the Dergue-WPE regime or who was a collaborator in committing such crimes.

VII. Enforcement of existing laws:

1. The laws of the land relating to criminal investigation, preferring charges, and attorneys general shall be applicable in the course of the duties of the office.

2. Subarticle 1 of this article notwithstanding, all laws relating to delays in appearing in court and the time for presenting a defense statement, and all times for receiving evidence shall not be applicable in cases handled by the office.

VIII. Decisions to be taken by attorneys general: Any senior special attorney general can improve, suspend, alter, annul or confirm any decision or step taken by any junior special attorney general.

IX. On handing over a case to the regular attorney general's office: The office shall hand over any criminal cases which it might find to be beyond its jurisdiction during its investigation to the regular attorney general's office.

X. On giving mandate:

1. In accordance with Article VI of this decree, the office can mandate the regular attorney general's office to handle criminal cases which might call for severe prison sentences if it finds it necessary to do so.
2. Any mandate given under Subarticle 1 of this article shall be determined by the head and deputies of the office jointly.

XI. Various regulations:

1. The office can issue a warrant for the arrest of a person and the seizure of property and the search of the same.

2. If the office deems it necessary it can request the court to prohibit a person from leaving the country for a period not exceeding three months if his case is under criminal investigation. It may also seize the person's property if it considers that property was acquired illegally. The court shall make the appropriate decision. However, the above mentioned notwithstanding, if a very urgent situation which does not allow time for such a request arises, then the head of the office has the power to detain a person or seize his property. When such a case arises, it should take the case to court for a decision to be made as soon as possible.

3. Criminal cases which fall under Article VI of this decree and which are already in a regular court prior to this decree shall continue to be seen in the courts to which they have already been allocated unless the head of the special attorney general's office resolves that such cases appear in his office.

XII. Contradiction with other laws: Any law which contradicts this decree shall not be applicable to issues related to this decree.

XIII. Enforcement of the decree: This decree shall be in force from the day it is gazetted in the official gazette.

Addis Ababa, 3 February 1992

[Signed] Meles Zenawi, president of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia

Kenya

Transporters' Association Calls Off Strike

EA0302165092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 2 Feb 92

[Excerpt] The Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD] [opposition party] leaders are so preoccupied with personal stakes in the party that they have very little

time for anything else, a secretary general of the Transporters' Association of Kenya, TAK, Wilson Onyango, told a press conference in Nairobi today. KTN's O'iver Litondo reports:

[Begin recording] [Litondo] The Transporters' Association of Kenya, TAK, today claimed that the FORD leadership is at stake. The claim was made by the association secretary general, Wilson Onyango, at a press conference at the Hilton Hotel.

[Onyango] Already, leadership in FORD is at stake, and I want wananchi [citizens] to know this clearly and fully. It is not something I am hiding. There is a leadership problem in FORD, [in] which we do not want to be involved. But we must be involved because we must be put in a position of decisionmaking. We are the voters, FORD are the voters, matatus [commuter minibuses] are the voters. They are going to ferry people, but they have to know who is their leader.

In view of this, we are now calling the strike off [presumably, bus strike of 3 February] and we have consulted with all our members, public, union leaders. We cannot always take (?this risk) at the expense of wananchi. For those who suffer less, to take credit at the end of the day [as heard]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Moi Chairs KANU Executive Committee Meeting
*EA0402153592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 4 Feb 92*

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi is chairing a KANU [Kenya African National Union] National Executive Committee meeting at Parliament buildings. The meeting is being held in the old chamber of Parliament.

President Moi, who arrived at Parliament at 1120, was met by the vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti; the party acting chairman, Wilson Ndolo Ayah; the secretary general, Joseph Kamotho; the treasurer, Japheth Lijoodi; and the

speaker of the National Assembly, Prof. Jonathan Ng'eno; and several members of parliament.

KANU Officials Said Reprimanded

*EA0402195592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 4 Feb 92*

[Text] President Moi today chaired a KANU [Kenyan African National Union] national executive committee meeting at parliament buildings. The three-hour meeting discussed a number of issues which the national secretary general of the party, Joseph Kamotho, described as routine party matters. When contacted, the acting KANU national chairman, Wilson Ndolo Ayah, concurred. But a source close to the meeting told the KTN that some top KANU officials were reprimanded for some of the statements they have been making recently. The source named the two of them as Kamotho and Elijah Mwangale [minister of agriculture].

The same source said the minister for planning and national development, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, was appointed KANU representative to be interviewed on the on going KTN broadcast on multiparties in the country. The program will be transmitted tomorrow at 9:30 p.m.

KANU, FORD Partisans Clash, One Killed

*AB0402153192 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 4 Feb 92*

[From the press review]

[Text] The KENYA TIMES and THE STANDARD lead with the same story, while the DAILY NATION carries a report in which a young man was killed in a fierce fight between FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] supporters and KANU [Kenya African National Union] youthwingers in Mtongwe on Sunday after a funds drive presided over by the Mombasa district KANU chairman, Shariff Nassir. The man died four hours later at the Coast General Hospital.

NP's Roelf Meyer Interviewed on Codesa, Issues

*MB0402173092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 3 Feb 92*

[Interview with Defense Minister and National Party Codesa negotiator Roelf Meyer by South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] reporter Marietta Kruger in the Cape Town studios of SABC--live]

[Text] [Kruger] Self-determination, how you see it, and how the NP [National Party] sees it in a new South Africa, is the subject of our discussion tonight. Next to me here is Defense Minister Mr. Roelf Meyer. But he is not here tonight in his capacity as defense minister, but as one of the NP's senior negotiators at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. Good evening, and welcome.

[Meyer] Good evening.

[Kruger] We have just seen on the eight o'clock news [1800 GMT], Mr. Meyer, history literally being made when Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk jointly received the UNESCO peace prize, and then one sees that great progress has been made in South Africa. I think when one looks at Codesa, one sees a few conflicts in certain things which are not yet very clear. The parties which are participating in Codesa have a particular view about a unitary state. During the opening of Parliament a short while ago, the state president expressed himself very strongly against self-determination. It seems as if it is leading to a conflict, isn't it?

[Meyer] Codesa is a multiparty conference about negotiation. That means there are a whole lot of parties participating in the negotiation process and each one has its own views. In fact, there are degrees of variance as well. Many parties have stated that they stand for an undivided South Africa, but at the same time there are some that differ. Not one party has the same view as the other regarding a federal, or rather, a final model in any case, and that leaves the opportunity open for anybody to come and take over.

[Kruger] When one looks at self-determination in Codesa, would the National Party, the Government, or any other party that is presently taking part in Codesa agree to a white homeland?

[Meyer] The National Party or the Government has stated very clearly through the state president at the opening function, that the National Party does not glorify the view that partition, or segregation can work in South Africa. We have arrived at that conclusion, and already in 1985, through the former state president, we made it very clear that we support the view of an undivided state. But that does not mean that there are other parties that will not be in favor of other views; that is why we said, and we still say, that we can debate on the subject of self-determination. The National Party itself realizes the principle of self-determination, but now for the first time we have a multiparty body in which other

parties can also have their say on the idea of self-determination the whole principle of it, and now for the first time too we can invite the CP [Conservative Party] and other rightwing parties to come and debate this subject.

[Kruger] Tonight you are once more a spokesman for the National Party, and we would like to know, how does the NP see self-determination within a unitary state?

[Meyer] I want to explain that term very clearly. We speak of an undivided state, in other words, an undivided state would mean that South Africa is one whole. We are not interested in fragmenting it further, or cutting off or cutting up into various parts. It means that within that undivided state different models can come into being. A federal model for instance can come about, or a so-called unitary model. The NP's stance is that within a federal model or a unitary model, specific forms of self-determination can emerge through various constitutional mechanisms, and our constitutional proposals cater for that. The point is, however, that any party is welcome to differ from this view. Although it is the NP's view, no party is excluded from coming to put forward its own view, and to make proposals on its own approach to self-determination.

[Kruger] Mr. Meyer, can you explain to us tonight the guarantees that can be given if people had to insist on their own language, own culture, own education, which has been in the news a lot recently. How do you think you will be able to implement this in practice?

[Meyer] Language and culture can hold its own through a manifesto of fundamental rights. Those rights which are unique to a specific culture group, or a specific nation, can indeed be protected in a manifesto, and the proposals of the NP are geared in that direction, also by the enforcing of those rights in a manifesto in the courts. In addition to this, the NP proposals make provision too for the maintenance of community rights, for example, education, etc., for those communities which would like to have it that way. We also say that it can be applied and practiced effectively within an undivided state.

[Kruger] Do you know of any decentralized situation where people have a need to hold onto their own when it comes to changing that which they regard as their own? Is there any place in South Africa where one can say—let us take the Afrikaner for instance—I live here without interference from other people around me? Is it really realistic, if one looks at the practice?

[Meyer] The Afrikaner never had a separate state. South Africa is a country composed of a multiplicity of people: Afrikaners, English-speakers, Jews, Greeks, Portuguese, of many different black people, of coloreds, of Indians. South Africa never belonged to any particular group. That is a misconception. The fact that we love Afrikaans, speak Afrikaans, within this multi-national mix, is proof of our ability to use and nurture our own language. It will be the same in the future. More importantly, though, we must be able to claim that in the new South Africa,

whether in a federal or unitary state, the Afrikaner will continue to play a leading role.

[Kruger] You have referred to the human rights charter. In last Monday's Agenda program we had an insert on Justice Pierre Olivier of the Justice Commission. We discussed what rights one would have under such a system. Now, if a group approached you, either as the National Party [NP] or the government and said they want Afrikaans schools with white pupils to be funded by the state, what would be your reply? According to the human rights charter they, and that which they want, must be protected.

[Meyer] First, one must be able to provide equal education for all. In other words, equal amounts spent on that education. According to our proposals, every group would be free to provide its own education. By that I mean that, in addition to what the state provides, the group would be free to provide its own community-centered education. That is possible within both the new constitutional and education systems which are taking shape.

[Kruger] We have been reading a lot recently about the various education models in the media, with parents expressing their disapproval of one or another aspect. Do you believe one can negotiate culture or education?

[Meyer] Culture is not protected by means of a law. Culture is protected by those who love it, practice it, and cherish it.

[Kruger] And education?

[Meyer] The same. Of course the state has a duty to provide the best possible facilities and infrastructure for the people in order that they receive the best possible education. Each community, however, also has a responsibility in this regard. One of the more unfortunate things about our history is that we have become accustomed to totally free education, yet that is not necessarily a healthy approach.

[Kruger] You are a parent. Are you disturbed by the situation in education in the country?

[Meyer] No. I am excited by the prospects of future developments. Of course, as a parent, it is important to me to ensure that my children are given the best opportunities at school and outside school. I believe that what is taking place in South Africa offers our children wonderful challenges.

[Kruger] This past weekend the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR referred to Dr. Zach de Beer of the Democratic Party. The paper said, and I quote in English: He was not sure that he was clever enough to understand the NP's proposals for a transitional government as set out by President de Klerk in his speech at the opening of Parliament. Now, I feel I am in good company, because I too am not clear about them. Let us move away from

self-determination and go on to transitional government. I believe the NP prefers to use the term transitional government. What is the difference between a transitional government and what the African National Congress [ANC] prefers to call an interim government?

[Meyer] The government has always rejected, and continues to reject, the concept of an interim government as defined by the ANC, because that would mean a suspension of the existing Constitution and its structures and its replacement by a constitutional vacuum, in which a government is brought about which rules by decree. That is unacceptable to us. We have always said the government is amenable to the idea of transitional measures, and that is why we prefer the term, transitional government. Such a government would provide for a constitutional process through which a transitional government model is produced, in which the population as a whole is represented, but through constitutionally approved means.

[Kruger] There is fear among the people of this country over what lies ahead. All these ideas seem in theory to work. What will it be like in reality?

[Meyer] I believe the next 6 months will be decisive, because of the decisions we have to take. If we make the right decisions—and I am sure we will make the right decisions—we have a great future ahead. It is true there are dangers ahead, but...

[Kruger] But what will things be like?

[Meyer] Let us first talk about the transitional government. We have to get the greatest possible participation of all our people, in the governing process. We cannot expect to continue with only a small percentage of the total population represented in government and expect people to be satisfied. We will have no peace while that remains the case. On the other hand, it is impossible, within a short period, to produce a final constitutional model which will satisfy the majority. So we have to look for a transitional model which will retain some of the old, so to speak, and be complemented by a new, developing process leading to a final, new constitution.

[Kruger] With that in mind, how many chambers will there be? What will the role of the president be?

[Meyer] There is no final model yet. During his opening address two weeks ago the state president said that we would be presenting our model as soon as we are ready.

[Kruger] When do you think you will be ready?

[Meyer] Well, it could still be a few weeks before we can begin talks with other parties involved in the negotiation process on the best possible model for South Africa.

[Kruger] A constitutional assembly versus a parliament?

[Meyer] It is possible to link the two: on the one hand, a parliament or, specifically, a transitional legislative authority, together with a constitution-writing assembly.

These two could be linked, because one then gives the population at large the opportunity to express itself on a final constitutional model. So we could have a gradual, phasing-in process, instead of an overnight change.

[Kruger] While we are sitting here discussing the issue, it seems to be a great solution. What would happen, however, if—and I believe the ANC is also concerned about it—the whites veto the proposals? You said you believed you had a good product, but what if it is not that good?

[Meyer] Let us examine the stages we must go through. First, in Codesa we will discuss the various proposals for a transitional government model. Thereafter we will, it is hoped, reach agreement on the right product, and having reached agreement, we could then proceed to have it tested in a referendum.

[Kruger] Are you, at this stage, considering participation by the right wing?

[Meyer] That is precisely why we provided the opportunity. We want the parties on the right to join us in the negotiations, so that we can hear their proposals.

[Kruger] You are more inclined toward a referendum rather than an election, which is what they want?

[Meyer] The best way of testing the proposals emanating from the negotiations will be a referendum. We did the same in 1983 when the electorate was asked to decide on the present Constitution.

[Kruger] When do you expect to hold the referendum?

[Meyer] That is a difficult question. I do not think it is possible to set a time because, remember, we first have to negotiate, we have to reach agreement, before going on to draw up a draft constitution, or transitional constitution, to be tested in a referendum. It could be a matter of months, but equally, it could take considerably longer.

[Kruger] The state president said that if the whites veto the constitutional proposals, then it will be back to the drawing board. What does that mean?

[Meyer] It would, in effect, take us back to the negotiation process. The point, however, is—and I wish to emphasize this—the government gave an undertaking to the white voters that before we change the constitutional in any way, we would give them a chance to express their views in a referendum. We are, therefore, honor bound to keep to our promise, to ensure we have the support of the majority of the whites in such a new constitution.

[Kruger] What percentage would you consider to be a majority? Fifty-one percent?

[Meyer] Well, in previous referendums—1960 and 1983—a majority of one was considered decisive.

[Keuger] Finally, Mr. Meyer, what do you think are the immediate short-term prospects?

[Meyer] Well, to begin with, the government is responsible for governing the country—that is, the day-to-day running of affairs. There is a great deal of pressure, but we have to continue. We are continuing as part of our constitutional duty. On the other hand, there is the negotiation process. We are negotiating with as broad a spectrum of parties as possible. I would just like to clarify a point here. I think there is a degree of confusion over what is involved in the negotiation process. Negotiations are seen as a win-win game. The ideal would be for every party in the negotiations to be able to pat itself on the back and say: We have won, we are satisfied. We have, however, all joined the negotiation process. We will also have our differences; we are, after all, political opponents.

[Kruger] Mr. Meyer, thank you very much for having agreed to join us on Agenda tonight.

[Meyer] Thank you.

Article Examines Demise of 'Coloured Politics'

MB0502100892 Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
4 Feb 92 p 7

[Article by Ismail Lagardien, political correspondent: "How Coloured Politics Died"]

[Text] Coloured politics is dead—long live the politics of being coloured.

When the Rev Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party of South Africa lost the No Confidence vote by 44 to 40 in the coloured House of Representatives to the National Party [NP] in this chamber last Friday [31 January], purely coloured politics effectively died.

As a nonracial (albeit artificial) political party, the NP represents a growing political tendency in South Africa by political organisations to harness the support of people who in apartheid terms, were classified coloured.

The president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, has himself said that the liberation movements had failed in organising the so-called coloured communities.

It has also been said that the appointment of Dr. Allan Boesak to the ANC leadership in the Western Cape—where the coloured people are concentrated—was to woo support.

Senior PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] leaders have also said that liberation movements had failed by largely ignoring the traditionally coloured rural areas such as the North-western Cape, Namaqualand, Boland and pockets in the Transvaal and the Eastern Cape.

These areas became the stronghold of coloured political parties such as the Labour Party.

Commenting on this phenomenon Mr. Abie Williams said he did not grow up in a culture of black nationalism

and liberation. These areas assimilated the Afrikaner way of life, he said matter-of-factly.

When he defected to the NP (from Labour) last year, political observers predicted the end of the Hendrickse Dynasty.

But, while the NP and the left have over the past two years been tugging at the sleeves of coloured politicians—as apart from the traditional black politicians—the LP itself has gone through radical change.

After beating a No Confidence vote in June last year following a spate of defections, Labour Party MPs sang liberation songs, danced the *toyi toyi* [protest dance] and raised clenched fists in the hallowed chamber of Parliament.

By the end of the session later in June, MP Mr. Llewellyn Landers rose during a standing committee on the justice debate and lugubriously read the names of all the people who had died in detention.

And by the third quarter of last year, the LP, for years regarded by the black liberation movements as "sell-outs," stepped into the extra-parliamentary fold and joined the now deflated Patriotic Front.

At the time, a recent defector to the NP, arch-conservative Rev Andrew Julies predicted that the already battered Labour, who lost more than 30 seats in the House of Representatives, would come apart faster than ever.

He said the LP's decision to join the Patriotic Front would be in conflict with the party's constitution—which is inherently anti-communist.

Nevertheless the LP joined the Patriotic Front, and so ended almost a decade of bitter acrimony which at times had led to serious violence among victims of apartheid.

When Hendrickse decided to enter into the tricameral Parliament—which specifically excluded black people from central Government—after the party's controversial Eshowe congress decision in 1983, his Labour Party became black political activists' scapegoat, which was said to be politically and morally justified at the time.

The decision to enter Parliament (with Indian and white people in two other chambers, was indeed a far cry from the Hendrickse halcyon days of the 60s and early 70s. During the 1976 national uprising which started in Soweto, Hendrickse was detained for 60 days under the Internal Security Act.

By signing the declaration of the Patriotic Front, Hendrickse signalled his party's return to those heady days of his anti-apartheid activities outside of Parliament.

In fact, an LP member at the time said: "We are moving closer to the liberation movements and aligning ourselves on the side of those who represent the oppressed."

If the Labour Members of Parliament's belligerence (and subsequent defections) in Parliament before the launch of the Patriotic Front was a signal of things to come, the party's pact with the extra-parliamentary opposition effectively signed their death warrant.

It also meant that the LP had accepted that purely coloured politics had no role to play in present day politics, and in fact had accepted the route to change was through an elected constituent assembly.

The PAC saw this as a giant leap into the present by the LP. PAC secretary for information Mr. Barney Desai welcomed the move, adding that Labour had to make a clean break with Parliament.

But be that as it may, when the Labour Party lost the No Confidence debate last Friday, and President F.W. de Clerk elected a new Minister's Council from the coloured NP Members of Parliament in the House of Representatives, Hendrickse and coloured politics died.

The Labour Party is now the only party in the country that has a matter of cause only coloured members and supporters. But by its own (tacit) admission, Labour sees its future in terms of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] only.

In a startling speech last week, Mr. Peter Hendrickse, the LP MP from the Eastern Cape and son of the party leader, said that the tri-cameral Parliament was of no consequence apart from Codesa.

Codesa he said was the way ahead to an interim government and a democratically elected constituent assembly.

PASO Denies Role in Attacks on White Teachers

MB0402190192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Students' Organization, PASO, says it is not linked to recent attacks on white teachers in Katlehong, east of Johannesburg.

Publicity Secretary Eugene Motati says a PASO investigation has revealed that what he calls a dissident formation was responsible for the attacks. Four white teachers were injured in the attacks, and one of them is still in hospital in a critical condition.

Motati says members of the dissident group, which he names as the Revolutionary Watchdogs, are controlled by the National Intelligence Service.

[Begin Motati recording] We, therefore, conclude that these elements are engaged in a fixed program of discrediting the PAC by making it appear as a group of thugs and criminals, with the sole aim of destroying the confidence of the masses in the PAC. [end recording]

That was PASO spokesman Eugene Motati, who says PASO unreservedly condemns the violence directed against white teachers.

SABC Chairman Opposes State, Other 'Control'

*MB0502104192 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 5 Feb 92*

[Text] The chairman of the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] council, Professor Christo Viljoen, says there are people calling for the SABC to be placed under control of an outside structure, either under state control or other institutions, and this will result in interference in the SABC's affairs. Professor Viljoen said in Cape Town that it will lead to the transformation of the SABC from public broadcaster to a state-controlled broadcaster, a situation from which other countries are already moving away. He said such a step will affect the credibility of the SABC.

*** SACP Official Analyzes Recent Congress**

*92AF0271A Johannesburg THE NEW NATION
in English 13-19 Dec 91 p 10*

[Interview with Charles Nqakula, assistant general secretary of the South African Communist Party; place and date not given]

[Text] The South African Communist Party (SACP) held its first national congress inside the country in more than forty years at the weekend. It emerged with a political manifesto that is expected to guide it through the current phase of development characterised by the process of negotiations.

NEW NATION spoke to its assistant general secretary Charles Nqakula about some of the debates at the congress. Nqakula, who led the Western Cape unit of Operation Vula, has been an SACP activist for many years.

NEW NATION: What was the significance of the congress?

Nqakula: The congress was significant—given the period in which it took place. We are on the threshold of change in this country. And precisely because of these changes it became incumbent on the party to have this kind of a congress, firstly to get a mandate from our people for participation in the negotiations process, but more than that, to get a mandate from our people on the nature of our participation in the negotiations process. We are essentially a Marxist-Leninist party and as such we cater for the political interests of the working class. During the negotiations process therefore, we will be alert to the possibility of the interests of the working class being subverted by other influences.

NEW NATION: What strengths and weaknesses were revealed during the congress?

Nqakula: The greatest strength on display was that the idea of democracy was deeply entrenched in the Party. And every speaker, for instance, who commented on the crisis of socialism in Eastern Europe and particularly in the Soviet Union, said it was a consequence of the violation of the principle democracy.

NEW NATION: Were there any weaknesses that came to the fore?

Nqakula: A party coming from underground as we did will obviously have certain weaknesses.

The first weakness related to the question of various people at the congress, who came from different experiences. But that weakness paled into insignificance as the congress progressed.

All those different experiences merged into a single attitude and approach which was manifested in the kinds of resolutions we took as part of our programme of action

Another weakness is that development in different regions has not been uniform, both in organisational and political educational terms.

NEW NATION: The Party has been saying it will be more assertive in its own right as the SACP, and as a component of the alliance. What does this mean practically?

Nqakula: In the past the party has not been as visible as it should have been—and to a very large extent it actually trailed behind the other partners in the alliance.

In most cases it was the African National Congress (ANC) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) that were at the forefront of campaigns the alliance embarked upon.

In that respect, the party was not visible at all. Our greatest problem was the fact that our general secretary was not part of the unit running the party office and to a certain extent this contributed to making us invisible.

We are now saying that the party has the right to exist as the Party. In that respect, the major discussion obtaining at this moment is the discussion leading to the establishment of the Constituent Assembly (CA). And we have resolved that the party will be among those organisations, as an independent force, to discuss the future of this country.

The Party will also look at the interests of the working class, which when this type of discussion takes place normally, tend to be submerged. In this area we are going to take an independent profile.

There are so many issues that relate to the socialist project for instance, that the ANC cannot put firmly onto the agenda. The Party is going to be looking at that aspect—in particular, the defence of socialism. We are going to have campaigns relating to internationalism—we have already announced to the press that one of those campaigns will relate to solidarity with Cuba. And of course, the ANC cannot talk, for instance, about the question of the means of production.

The party is firm on the question of nationalisation of all the commanding heights of the economy of this country. We accept and have a policy that relates to a mixed economy, but we are going to nationalise all the commanding heights and destroy the monopolies that have dominated the economic sphere.

This means that there may be instances when the party will have a line in terms of those discussions that will be independent of the ANC.

NEW NATION: Does that mean that the Party will contest an election for a constituent assembly in its own right as an independent formation?

Nqakula: The Party is participating during this phase of the National Democratic Revolution, as part of the tri-partite alliance, to ensure that the struggle triumphs.

What the party believes, although this has not been fully discussed in our ranks, is that if the election is based on proportional representation, then we shall all support the ANC as this particular phase of our struggle is led by that organisation. There will be a list of candidates who will be fielded and obviously on that list, there will be people from the party and from the labour movement.

It is unthinkable that there will be an election during this phase where we will want to field our own independent candidates.

NEW NATION: One of the central debates at the congress was around the concepts of a vanguard party and mass party and the inherent contradiction between the two concepts. What was the essence of this debate?

Nqakula: We probably did not explain to our people before we went to congress what we meant when we spoke of the mass aspect of our party. But the picture that it obviously conjured was the picture of an unwieldy, amorphous grouping of people whom we would then transform into the membership of our party. But the truth is that we were looking at a large party of activists. And this is what congress eventually accepted. But we did not place a ceiling on the number of people we are targeting.

We said those active members will have to be political workers of the party, which means that they have to be able to stand in front of the people and explain the programme of action of the Party.

NEW NATION: But the perception that the party was aiming for an amorphous mass base was created precisely by the fact that it had dropped the initial qualification defining its membership as an activist membership?

Nqakula: Actually, what we are saying now in ensuring that our party will be a vanguard party, is that it is not the birthright of a party to be a vanguard party of the working class. It will have to earn that right through its actions.

We have in a sense recalled what Lenin said in 1903, when the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party was looking at the question—who is a member?

The Bolsheviks identified a member of that party as someone who was active in that party. We believe that we shall not be inheriting people who are ready to make a contribution to socialism—we are rather going to recruit into the party people who will be ready to undergo training in order to be transformed into party activists.

NEW NATION: In dropping the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat from its vocabulary, the party has been accused of betraying the class. What is your response to that?

Nqakula: As Marxists-Leninists we look at the development of the human being not only in terms of a prescribed time frame, but as a continuous development, which obviously undergoes changes. There are things that Marxists-Leninists did nearly a century ago that are not being done now—simply because Marxists-Leninists accept that development and time shape the struggle. The fact that, that kind of vocabulary no longer appears in our documentation is not an indication of our betrayal of the interests of the working class.

One of our main objectives is resolving the contradiction at the factory floor. And the best way of resolving that contradiction is to place the means of production into the hands of the worker. Now if that is not a dictatorship of the proletariat, then I do not know what is.

NEW NATION: Why then was the concept dropped if there is still a principled commitment to such a dictatorship?

Nqakula: We are not disposed to sentimentalism in the party—even our detractors are no longer using slogans like workers of the world unite. And we can't say that because we no longer use that slogan that people have ditched the desire to unite all the workers of the world.

NEW NATION: What were your experiences as an organiser in the party in the past, especially in the context of transforming it from an underground to an above-board structure?

Nqakula: One was overjoyed by the resolve of the comrades to rebuild our party. And our comrades were prepared to go to any length to do this.

People were raising many questions. One question that kept cropping up was—why would people have to join the SACP when the ANC was there to look after their political interests.

Another question was—why join the SACP when Cosatu looks after the interests of the workers—I must say that the way our comrades on the ground went about answering that question was a cause for joy.

Our comrades went into the confines of Marxism-Leninism to draw on experiences from those principles which are apt in responding to this kind of question. This encouraged a lot of political education.

Our comrades, in responding to these questions went on to say that the ANC was looking at a particular phase of our revolution, which is the national democratic aspect of that revolution where all our people have to be liberated. And of course there are certain aspects which relate to socialism that the ANC addresses as well—as the Freedom Charter dictates.

But the socialist project as such is in the hands of the SACP. And in that regard the SACP is the political home of the working people of this land. Because at the heart of the socialist project is the resolution of the contradiction at the factory floor. And that contradiction has to be answered politically.

And the most organised force that can address that contradiction is the Communist Party which in our case is the SACP. So whereas the SACP, as a component of the alliance, is participating fully in the national democratic programme, it has a longer term perspective where it wants to transform this society into a socialist society—and the labour movement cannot do that.

NEW NATION: What are the essential differences between the Path to Power and the Political Manifesto adopted at the congress?

Nqakula: The Path to Power is the political programme of the Party that takes in a number of issues and projects or telescopes into the distant future. We needed a document that could take in the immediate future. And that document could obviously not be a programme of action similar to the Path to Power. We needed a document in which we could address the process of negotiations. You can't have it addressed in a document like the Path to Power, which is a programme of action which projects over a number of years. The Political Manifesto does not replace our political perspective as spelt out in the Path to Power. The Path to Power is still valid in as far as it spells out our long term programme of action.

NEW NATION: You are obviously projecting far into the long term?

Nqakula: Yes, but we are already preparing our people for that, in particular the working class, because we believe in the leadership of the working class.

And in believing that this will attain the complete freedom for our people, we are saying that we need to train working people for that leadership.

* Poland Invests in Cradock Abattoir

92AF0298B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 13 Dec 91 p 1

[Article by Brian Schmidt]

[Text] Poland's biggest meat producer Animex is entering into a R[rand]30-million joint venture with a South African abattoir which will involve the building of a meat factory and a leather works in Cradock in the eastern Cape.

"We bought the abattoir from the Cradock municipality a while ago and the building of the meat factory has started," reports owner of Cradock Abattoir Andre Myburgh.

"Approximately R4-million worth of work has already been done, while the feasibility study on the leather works is presently being carried out," he tells THE ENGINEERING NEWS.

Animex MD [Managing Director] Witold Pereta, a member of a recent Polish business delegation to South Africa, reports that the company is investing over R20-million in the project.

Director General of the Polish-South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Stefan Mathews, says that work on the leather works will start near the end of next year.

"It will be advisable to put up the leather works close to the factory and abattoir," he says.

"Animex has 65 abattoirs around the world and I believe this will be a good investment for South Africa.

"The possibility exists that they will be getting a government grant," reports Mathews.

More Polish business is believed to be coming South Africa's way as another member of the delegation, Peter Schellinck of Schellinck PD, a well-known European minerals trader, has announced that he will be opening his doors in Johannesburg in the next year.

In addition, Mathews says local oil companies have shown interest in a joint venture with Erge Import/Export for the building of petroleum refineries near the Gdansk berth, an undertaking worth about R280-million.

* Prospects for Western Cape's Economy Noted

92AF0298G Cape Town *WEEKEND ARGUS*
in English 21-22 Dec 91 p 1

[Article by Jean Le May: "R100m Cash Boost for Cape Economy"]

[Text] More than R[ands]100 million has been pumped into the economy of the Western Cape during the last week with the payment of holiday and end-of-year bonuses.

The extra cash in workers' pockets plus an estimated R88 million which will be spent by holiday-makers will give a much-needed boost of R190 million to retailers and the hotel, restaurant and entertainment industry,

with a consequent spin-off of orders piling up for factories and suppliers when they re-open next month after the Christmas Break.

The clothing and textile industry alone paid out more than R35 million in holiday pay to its 45,000 workers, said Mr. Simon Jocum, chairman of the Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association.

The last week before closing down for the holidays had seen a spurt in the clothing industry and prospects for next year were much brighter than they had been, he said.

The building and construction industry had paid out R23.2 million in holiday pay to its 24,000 permanent workers, said a spokesman for the industrial council.

Prospects for next year were still slow, said spokesmen for the industry. Mr. Jan Kaminski of Ovcon pointed out that although economists foresaw a bottoming-out of the 32-month recession, the industry would take some time to catch up with an upturn in the economy.

Cape Consumers, which runs the biggest buy-aid organisation in South Africa and negotiates discounts for

members, paid out R12 million in bonuses to members this year, said general manager Mr. Piet Hugo.

In spite of the recession, turnover had been more than R242 million and he estimated a turnover of more than R300 million next year, he said.

[Boxed area]

Imports Rise 12 Percent

The relaxing of sanctions is reflected in operating statistics of Table Bay harbour released this week by Portnet.

There was a 12.3 percent increase in imports in the period April to November this year compared with last year, while the number of containers handled rose in the same period by 16.5 percent.

Exports however rose by only 1.9 percent, while coast-wise cargo shipped fell markedly by 9.1 percent, with a pronounced decrease of 24 percent less in November 1991 than in November last year.

The number of vessels calling increased for the April to November period by 139 to 1940, although total tonnage handled increased by only 4.1 percent.

Angola**Government, UNITA Review Multiparty Meeting**

*MB0102105192 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Feb 92*

[Text] The Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, yesterday began bilateral talks to examine recommendations presented at the Multiparty Meeting with the government. This was confirmed yesterday by UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim.

The UNITA official said the two sides are examining the electoral law, the social communications law, and the law on political parties.

The two sides decided to hold these consultations at a recent meeting of the Joint Political and Military Commission, within the framework of the government responsibility to listen to political forces as stipulated in the Bicesse Accords.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday, Jorge Valentim accused the Angolan Democratic Forum, a newly born political party, of being a government agent because it only criticizes UNITA in its statements.

Jorge Valentim also said UNITA will review with the government the obstacles encountered in expanding the central state administration over the national territory. He opposed, however, the appointment of former administrators that they were bad leaders during the 16 years of war.

MPLA Official: UNITA Preparing for War

*MB0502072292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Feb 92*

[Report on interview with Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, by unidentified Radio Angola reporter in Luanda on 4 February—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco, secretary general of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT, has again expressed his party's concern about the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA's] unruly behavior in various parts of the country.

In an interview with Radio Angola, Dr. Marcolino Moco expressed concern about UNITA's behavior as follows:

[Moco] "[Words indistinct] that UNITA has been doing that has been worrying us. We feel increasingly that UNITA's strategy is to grab power by means other than elections. This has become clear to everyone."

[Announcer] The number two man in the MPLA hierarchy also said that UNITA is not interested in helping consolidate peace in Angola. Instead, it wants to take over at any cost.

[Moco] "I think that UNITA believes the war is not over yet and that it is preparing for a new war, and that even (?lies) [words indistinct] that only makes us feel that it is not at all interested in acting in the spirit of creating conditions for real democracy, so that we can go into elections in a (?healthy) manner."

[Announcer] MPLA Secretary General Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco also announced that, through the government, his party will make every necessary effort to end this state of affairs.

[Moco] "The party, perhaps through the government—that must still be considered—will have to make powerful moves with the international observers, the [words indistinct], and the other parties, which have already showed a certain capacity to intervene when the multiparty conference was held, so that we can find ways to bring security to the Angolan people and ensure that elections are held at an agreeable date."

Van Dunem Says State To Pay Traditional Rulers

*MB0502070792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Feb 92*

[("Excerpt" of speech by Angolan Prime Minister Fernando Franca van Dunem at rally marking the anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for national independence; in Huambo Province's Bailundo District on 4 February—recorded)]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The 31st anniversary of the beginning of the Angolan armed struggle for national independence was marked in various parts of the country yesterday.

Prime Minister Fernando Franca van Dunem, acting on behalf of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chaired the main rally in Huambo Province's Bailundo District. He recalled the Angolan people's tradition of fighting for independence. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Franca van Dunem announced that the Angolan Government has decided to remunerate Angola's traditional rulers as a sign of recognition for their collaboration with the state in all matters of national interest.

[Van Dunem] I would like to tell the traditional rulers attending this rally that the Angolan Government has decided that you will be remunerated as state administration functionaries and helpers. A soldier is a soldier when he is wearing his uniform. The clothes may not make the man, but we believe the role of the traditional rulers must be dignified and, to that end, governmental structures must give the traditional rulers, the village elders, and advisers the uniform that will allow them to

do their work in a dignified manner. Their role is a very important one in African society and in all societies like our own.

[Announcer] The Angolan prime minister said that the Angolan Government has made every effort to secure basic housing, and production tools to ensure food self-sufficiency. He encouraged the people of Huambo Province to believe in the Angolan Government's efforts.

*** Cabinda Governor on Economic Improvements**

92AF0279B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 31 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] Cabinda—The establishment of a credit line linking Cabinda and Portugal has made it possible for this province to begin to import products without depending on the central structures. This was made known last weekend by Augusto da Silva Tomas, the governor of the province.

Tomas said that with the implementation of this process since last August, Cabinda has begun to see substantial improvements in the supply of goods of first necessity. Within the context of the activation of the new package of measures, which the government recently approved, trade in that locality has been fully liberated.

In another connection, the governor of Cabinda went on to say that "within the framework of the emergency program under way in the province, the government has made \$3 million available to be used for dealing with some difficulties existing in the health sector serving the population of the municipalities of Caongo, Buco-Zau, Bulive, and Cabinda during the first half of this year."

Augusto Tomas made these statements in the course of a working visit he paid to the settlements of Luango Pequeno and Tungo, localities 70 km from the city of Cabinda.

Citizens of these areas informed the governor that the shortage of hoes, plow blades, machetes, and tractors, among other production tools, has contributed to the low level of results achieved in the production of cassava, bananas, corn, palm oil, phosphates, and coffee (the traditional products of these regions).

*** Police To Adopt New Arms Collection Strategy**

92AF0280C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 8 Jan 92 p 12

[Text] In the near future the police will adopt a new strategy involving the collection of arms in the possession of the people, according to Superintendent Manuel Gaspar, provincial commander of Luanda.

Manuel Gaspar said that the new strategy to be used will be divided into two phases: the "passive and active."

According to the commander, the passive phase will be directed toward the mobilization and enlightenment of

the people, whereas the active phase will involve the determination and actual collection of the arms.

"We have experienced a war lasting many years and it is difficult for the police to achieve a total collection of the weapons still in the possession of the people over a short period of time and without proper conditions," he said in a statement issued to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

In Manuel Gaspar's opinion, these two phases will enable the police to take a combination of measures designed to totally disarm all citizens who still have weapons.

He also said that in the near future every agent involved in a disciplinary activity will have another type of behavior—namely, "responsibility for all his actions."

According to him, this measure is aimed at eliminating the deficiencies "which our police now have, many agents having collaborated to a great extent in the acts of vandalism and corruption involved in carrying out their duties."

Questioned about the suspension of the "Troveo-91" operation, the provincial commander of Luanda said that the objective of that operation (the compulsory collection of weapons) was achieved in an initial phase.

The "Troveo-91" operation, initiated in the second half of last year and lasting only two months, was aimed essentially at maintaining a spirit of tranquillity among the people.

Manuel Gaspar said that it was not true that over the short term the police had failed to use firearms in maintaining public order; he said that such situations mainly involved certain unruly individuals when easily agitated.

"Many times our agents have been faced with situations involving armed criminals and failing to use firearms would be a disaster," the police commander maintained.

*** PSDA Leader Urges Transitional Government**

92AF0280E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 8 Jan 92 p 2

[Text] According to a statement made yesterday by Andic Milton Kilandamoko, leader of the Angolan Social Democratic Party (PSDA), at the multiparty meeting the PSDA will support the establishment of a transitional government made up of members of all political parties.

Speaking at a press conference which took place at the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity with the People (LAASP), Milton Kilandamoko cited the example of "various acts of intimidation as practices of

the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] which is trying to strengthen its position as a government party; and this casts doubt on the seriousness of the present executive body with regard to holding free and just elections."

Discussion on the multiparty meeting should be transmitted directly via radio and television "to avoid false hopes on the part of the people."

Milton Kilandamoko also believes that, despite all these provisions, the discussion should not include any reference to the arrangements made through the Bicesse accords.

"Only these accords will save us, for we can expect nothing from the MPLA which is more interested in an electoral victory than in the instability of the country," he said, citing the associations of the Angolan communities abroad as proof of the exorbitant expenditures incurred by the government.

Warmly applauded by the members of his party present at the meeting, the president of the PSDA warned the public—in its quest for peace—not to fall asleep at the "sound of the communist music." According to Kilandamoko, its aim is to distract the people so that no one holds it responsible when it reaches its objectives—namely, to obfuscate the Bicesse accords, as occurred 16 years ago.

"It is not by chance that the party in power launches intoxicating campaigns against its rival through the news media. It has a trump up its sleeve, and when this occurs, it is a dangerous game. Moreover, this has already happened in the past," said the politician just returning from exile a little more than six months ago.

As an indication of this trend, Milton Kilandamoko asserted that Angola will have no relations with the Republic of Cuba in case his party wins the country's first elections so long as "Fidel Castro's dictatorial regime" is maintained on that island. [passage omitted]

* Relations Established With Republic of Korea

92AF0296A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 7 Jan 92 p 3

[Text] The governments of the Peoples Republic of Angola and the Republic of Korea established diplomatic relations yesterday. The establishment of relations between these two countries is the result of an agreement signed on the 24th between the Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister and the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea to the Republic of Namibia, Dr. Hak-Won Song. It is noted that this agreement was signed in Luanda and not in Namibia, as we erroneously reported in yesterday's edition. Our apologies to those concerned.

* New Political Parties Registration Chronology

92AF0296B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Jan 92 p 11

[Text] As a result of the enactment of Law 15/91 on 11 May, thereby legalizing the multiparty system and defining the country's new political framework, several political organizations have solicited legalization of their credentials from the Peoples Supreme Court.

The Democratic Renewal Party (PRD) began the "race" by registering its Founding Committee, then headed by Luis dos Passos, on the 24th of May.

Following is the chronological order of the registration of political parties with the Peoples Supreme Court.

24 May—Democratic Renewal Party (PRD); President: Joaquim Pinto de Andrade.

31 May—Angolan Democratic Party (PDA); President: Antonio Alberto Neto.

7 June—National Democratic Convention of Angola (CNDA); President: Paulino Pinto Joao.

11 June—Social Renewal Party (PRS); President: Antonio Joao Muachicungo.

17 July—Social Democratic Party (PSD); President: Bengui Pedro Joao.

—Alliance Party of Young Workers and Peasants of Angola (PAJOCA); President: Andre Milton Kilandamoko.

1 July—Democratic Pacifist Party of Angola (PDPA); President: Antonio Kunzolako.

10 July—Angolan Liberal Party (PAL); President: Ipanga Pio Samus Kapenda.

26 July—Democratic Party for Progress—National Angolan Alliance (PDP-ANA); President: Mfulumpinga N'landu Victor.

15 August—National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA); President: Holden Roberto.

11 September—Angolan Democratic Forum (FDA); President: George Rebelo Pinto Chikoti.

13 September—Angolan Independence Party (PAI); President: Adriano Parreira.

16 September—Movement for the Defense of Angolan Interests—National Conscience Party (MDIA-PCN); President: Isidoro Kiala.

26 September—Angolan Solidarity and Consciousness Party (PSCA); President: Fernando Dombassi Quiesse.

2 October—Angolan Democratic Unification (UDA); President: Eduardo Milton Sivi.

—National Union for Democracy (UND); President: Sebastiao Rogério Suzama.

18 October—Angolan Democratic Unity Movement for Reconstruction (MUDAR); President: Manuel dos Santos Lima.

21 November—Angolan Liberal Democratic Party (PDLA); President: Disu Luvumbu Lemy Ntemo.

29 November—National Democratic Party of Angola (PNDA); President: Geraldo Pereira Joao da Silva.

* Contraband Diamonds Seized at Lisbon Airport

92AF02804 Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 8 Jan 92 p 4

[Text] Last week a Portuguese citizen from Luanda was arrested at the Lisbon airport while in possession of smuggled diamonds valued at \$1.1 million. This information was disclosed by the General Directorate of the Portuguese Customs Administration.

The same source said that it had been just a week since the second seizure of contraband diamonds had occurred, the smuggled goods having come from Luanda and having arrived at the same airport.

According to the report issued by the head of the customs administration of the Lisbon airport, Fernando Jose Ramos Vidal, an accountant and bearer of a Portuguese passport issued by the Lisbon government, was carrying rough diamonds weighing 0.780 kg, which were to be delivered "according to a statement made by the abovementioned passenger, to his friend, Antonio Sousa, owner of a diamond cutting and polishing firm."

According to the same report, "the diamonds were discovered in a traveling bag in which the passenger was carrying personal items and were hidden in two boxes normally used to accommodate perfume bottles."

Another report, dated 31 December 1991 and signed by the same official, describes the seizure at the Lisbon airport of rough diamonds weighing 0.740 kg and valued at about 112,000 Portuguese contos.

The report also that the diamonds were being transported from Luanda in two boxes hidden in the false bottom of a Samsonite suitcase in the possession of Jose Francisco, a 28-year-old businessman carrying a Portuguese passport also issued by the Lisbon government.

According to the report, the diamonds were to be delivered to a company called Sodiamantes.

Comoros

Health Workers, High School Teachers on Strike

EA0502152592 Moroni Radio Comoros in French
1100 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] In regard to the National Union of Health Workers' [SYNAS] strike, health workers held a scheduled meeting at the medical center this morning to pursue new measures in line with developments in the situation. The SYNAS strike committee has been waiting for the decree on wages to be implemented, but so far to no avail.

The strike is about to enter its second phase, which consists in suspending the minimum service running from 0900 to 1800. It is worth recalling that officials of SYNAS and the Ministry of Health agreed yesterday to postpone their ultimata while the Ministry refers the case to the government in order to resolve the crisis. Evidently, no steps have been made in that direction.

Now that the second phase has been started, one has every right to ask what will happen to our patients who need permanent medical assistance? Who will be responsible for the damage resulting from the suspension of minimum services? The answer will be found in the near future.

There is also agitation within the National Union of Comoran High School Teachers, SNPC, which has decided to begin an indefinite strike. The strike follows nonrespect of the commitments in the so-called framework agreement between the government and the trade union organizations. [passage indistinct]

Mozambique

Swazi King Mswati III Ends 4-Day Visit

MB0502082692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] King Mswati III of Swaziland today ended his four-day visit to Mozambique. This morning, the Swazi king toured the Texlom Textile Factory and the Mozambique Glass Enterprise in Maputo where he was briefed on the operations of the two enterprises.

French Minister on Energy, Transport Cooperation

MB3101082492 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Jan 92

[Text] France is to increase cooperation with Mozambique in the areas of transportation and energy. This was announced by Edwige Avice, France's minister for cooperation and development, who concluded her visit to Mozambique yesterday.

Minister Edwige Avice said she had visited our country to discuss new areas of cooperation with the Mozambican authorities. She noted, in particular, the importance of cooperation in the agricultural sector. She added that her country will participate in agricultural projects in Mozambique and in other Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, countries.

Renamo Commentary Views Portugal's Role in Talks

MB0302083792 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Feb 92

[Commentary: "Renamo's Reality"]

[Text] Let us talk about misunderstandings between the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, and the Portuguese. The Maputo regime leadership continues to see the Portuguese as colonialists who cannot participate in the Mozambican peace process.

President Chissano is, however, trying to (?minimize) the problem in the eyes of the Portuguese authorities. The Frelimo government's official position is that the Portuguese are colonialists and cannot, therefore, take part in the Mozambican peace process as observers.

This official stand of the Frelimo government is confirmed by the many invitations it has addressed the Portuguese to participate as observers in the talks under way in the Italian capital. [sentence as heard]

As all Mozambicans know, at the beginning of November 1991, Afonso Dhlakama, the president of the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, went on a tour of EEC countries, Portugal included. During his stay in that country, President Dhlakama officially asked Portugal to participate in the Mozambican peace talks as an observer. Portugal accepted the request with pleasure, but it added that it would only participate if the Maputo government also agreed to it.

President Dhlakama had, meanwhile, told the Portuguese authorities that he would personally inform the mediators about the importance of Portuguese involvement in this process. He also said he would propose the same to President Chissano through the mediators. In fact, President Dhlakama met with the mediators in Rome at the end of November, and they conveyed his proposal to the Frelimo leadership.

It should be recalled that President Chissano accepted President Dhlakama's proposal that Portugal and the United States join the peace process only after Protocol Three, on the principles of the Electoral Law, has been signed. Those principles are currently being discussed in Rome.

This means that, had Protocol Three been signed in December 1991, Portugal would already have been an observer in the peace process. How would this be possible, though, if President Chissano only officially invited Portugal on 31 January? This was disclosed by

Durao Barroso, the Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, during an interview with AIM, after he had had a three-hour meeting with President Chissano. The Frelimo leader only did it because Durao Barroso went to Maputo to attend the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC's, 12th consultative meeting, in his capacity as acting president of the EEC.

The question is: Had the SADCC meeting not taken place, when would Chissano have made that official request? It must be said, therefore, that all this confusion arises from divisions within the Maputo executive. There are several political currents within the party and the government. Let us cite an example: The chief of the government's negotiating team has been described as being thoroughly anti-Portuguese because he has always flatly rejected the idea of Portugal participating in the Rome peace talks. He has even directly told Chissano that he would abandon the talks if the Portuguese became observers at the talks. He says he does not like the Portuguese and even President Chissano shares those views.

It is clear that both Chissano and Guebuza depend greatly on the relations that have been maintained by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso, who is seen as the Maputo regime's strategist because he is seen as the link in the Maputo-Pretoria chain. It should be noted that Veloso is a strong-arm man for the Frelimo regime. He cannot just be ignored by any Maputo regime official because he is very knowledgeable about Frelimo's international strategies. He also knows about every undertaking of President Chissano and his ministers.

We would like to make it clear that President Chissano's request to Portugal on 31 January was only intended as a smoke screen. In the final analysis, it was not even an official invitation.

Victory is certain.

Renamo 'Deserters' Report Use of Chemical Weapons

MB0302153592 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 92

[Text] For the first time in their 16-year antigovernment war, Mozambique's Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels are reported to be using chemical weapons. Speaking to journalists in Mozambique's capital Maputo today, Renamo deserters said these weapons were meant to be used in an intensified attack against Maputo suburbs. Rachel Waterhouse reports:

Ex-rebel member Vitorino Fernandes gave himself up after government soldiers attacked a rebel base at Maxxi, southern Maputo Province, on 22 January.

According to Fernandes, 50 especially trained Renamo soldiers arrived at Maxici the day before, carrying poison-filled bullets and oxygen masks.

The men came from Ngungwe base, 10 km from the South African border, and said they were trained at Phalaborwa camp in the South African Transvaal [Province].

They told Fernandes they used toxic bullets once already, to attack Macaene in Maputo Province, and planned to use them next day against four Maputo suburbs.

Ten government soldiers and five dead bodies were carried to Maputo Central Hospital last month, following the attack on Macaene. The injured complained of vomiting, burning sensations, and chest pains, and said some of their colleagues went mad before they died.

The government is still investigating the issue, and has called on help from a South African team of military medical experts.

Maputo Reports Claim

MB0302183092 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1800 GMT 3 Feb 92

[Excerpt] A man, who defected from the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels in Mozambique, told a Maputo news conference today that he had spoken with Renamo paratroopers who confirmed the use of chemical weapons during a clash with the Mozambican Army near the South African border on 16 January. The man, Vitorino Fernandes, a former soldier demobilized from the Mozambican Army in 1986, said he had been kidnapped by Renamo last year when rebels ambushed his car on the road between Maputo and Swaziland. He had been press-ganged into Renamo and spent six months with the rebels in various parts of Maputo Province.

Mr. Fernandes said that last month a group of men, including Renamo paratroopers, arrived at the base in which he was living and said they had come from the Ngungwe base near the South African border where the chemical weapons incident is said to have happened. He said the paratroopers were all carrying gas masks linked to oxygen bottles which they said were necessary to protect them against a weapon they were carrying and which could be fired from a gun. [passage omitted]

Namibia

President Departs on 3-Nation African Tour 31 Jan
MB3101193292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1910 GMT 31 Jan 92

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—Namibian President Sam Nujoma left Windhoek on Friday morning for Nigeria, the first leg of a three nation West African tour.

The president and his entourage will visit Nigeria until February 3, Ghana from February 3 to 5 and Gabon from February 5 to 7.

"The overall purpose of the tour is to strengthen the already cordial relations between Namibia and the three host nations," the Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement.

Mr Nujoma will be accompanied by Information and Broadcasting Minister Hidipo Hamutenya, Education and Culture Minister Nahas Angula, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Anton von Wietersheim, Namibia's high commissioner to Nigeria, Mr Ndeutapo Amagulu, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] MP Pashukeni Schoombe and senior government officials.

First lady, Mrs Kovambo Nujoma, heads a delegation leaving Windhoek for Harare on Friday afternoon to attend the funeral on Saturday of Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe.

SWAPO secretary general, Moses Garoeb, SWAPO Women's Council head Ellen Musialela, Youth and Sport Minister Pendukeni Ithana and senior government officials are to accompany Mrs Nujoma.

The Namibian delegates will return home on Sunday.

French Cooperation Minister Visits, Cited on Aid

MB0202073392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2026 GMT 1 Feb 92

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Feb 1 SAPA—France is to assist Namibia in financing a feasibility study for the proposed Epupa hydro-electric scheme on the Kunene River bordering Angola, Cooperation and Development Minister Edwige Avice said in Windhoek on Saturday.

Mrs Avice arrived in Windhoek on Thursday to view projects worth R[and]25.7 million in grant aid which France has financed since Namibia's independence.

She told a press briefing, the Namibian Government's decision to take up soft loans would open new avenues for financing productive projects.

During her stay, Mrs Avice visited a low cost housing project and artisans workshop in Katutura township near Windhoek; inaugurated a Franco-Namibian cultural centre and an antenna dish to receive Canal France International (CFI); and travelled to Ovambo, northern Namibia.

There she laid the foundation stone at the Eenhana Hospital which France is funding, and inaugurated the Omakango-Omafo water pipeline.

She said it was decided on Saturday to extend the pipeline to the hospital which serves a large section of the population in the region.

"Other projects, with regard to institutional development and priority sectors as defined by the Namibian Government, are to be identified in 1992," Mrs Avice added.

The minister, who has just visited Mozambique, is due to leave for Paris on Sunday morning.

Namibian Information Minister on Multipartyism

*MB0302181092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 Feb 92*

[Interview with Namibian Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya by Josephine Hazzeley in London on 3 February on the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] Although Namibia is the newest African nation, in many respects it is leading the way in implementing a multiparty pluralistic system. Perhaps the time Namibian leaders spent in exile in other African countries has helped them avoid mistakes.

Namibia's Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya is in London today. When he came into our studio, Josephine Hazzeley asked him what advice he would give Africa's emerging democracies.

[Hamutenya] Well, we are saying that let us, first of all, admit that we made mistakes, that we thought that suppressing, putting a lid on the opposition, the expression of different viewpoints was the best solution to foster unity and to bring about national reconciliation, peace, and harmony. It didn't work that way. On the contrary, we have crisis. So, let us try to allow the people to have freedom, let us try to respect human rights. We made mistakes, even in Namibia. Let us now try to start a new chapter on the continent, its political life. One of the things we must do is to respect human rights, we must follow the rule of law.

[Hazzeley] But you know also this business of democracy and when it is actually practiced, sometimes multipartyism and things like that are practiced in some African countries, tribalism comes into it. How do you see that being tackled?

[Hamutenya] That is quite true. It is very easy for tribalists to manipulate the democratic political processes of multipartyism. But again, the opposite is no solution. So, it is better to make people talk about their policies, expose themselves if they are tribalists and let the people see. Ultimately, the people will be the judges. The people cannot be fooled all the time. You may fool them, you may manipulate them with your tribal politics, but in the end, they will make the judgement and they cannot also be taken for granted that they are fools, to be fooled by everybody.

[Hazzeley] You know some people will say that the present SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government is having a smooth ride because the

opposition there is not vibrant enough, they don't challenge enough, they don't expose your wrongdoings?

[Hamutenya] On the contrary, they do so. They not only do so, they have got a very strong press. The opposition virtually controls the media, the print media in particular. The whole newspaper printing industry in Namibia is controlled by one party called the DTA [Democratic Turhalle Alliance]. It controls about four newspapers in the country. So, not only that they are very vibrant in the National Assembly, but also they have got a very vibrant and very, very dynamic press.

[Hazzeley] But you have yours as well. I mean the government also has its own press?

[Hamutenya] It is nothing in comparison to the DTA, opposition newspapers, in terms of number and in terms of resources available to them. Definitely, everybody who has been to Namibia knows that. But we allow them to do their thing and we think that [words indistinct] test its policy proposals, the ideas, and that we will beat them for some times to come [word's indistinct] about that.

Government To Extend Lease Contracts on Rehoboth

*MB3101085892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0724 GMT 31 Jan 92*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—The Namibian Government has decided to extend lease contracts on communal land at Rehoboth for 12 months, NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Friday.

Deputy Justice Minister Vekui Rukoro made the announcement at a public meeting at the town on Thursday night called to discuss the land issue.

Rehoboth residents, lead by the former Baster Kaptein (leader) Mr Hans Diergaardt, have been claiming that the new Namibian Government has taken their land.

Local Government and Housing Minister Dr Libertine Amathila pointed out earlier this week that the land in question had been transferred to the Rehoboth self government—an ethnic authority—in 1985.

In 1989, prior to Namibia's independence, legislation was enacted leaving the powers and functions of ethnic administrations in the hands of the South African administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, to be transferred to the new government at independence.

Mr Rukoro, who lead a ministerial working committee appointed earlier in the week by President Sam Nujoma, reiterated at Thursday's meeting, attended by about 500 people, that the Namibian Government had no intention of alienating or nationalising any land.

He said the lease contracts, due to expire at the end of February, were extended to allow local councils to be elected.

The Namibian Government felt that only democratically elected local councils had the prerogative of allocating land in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

From news reports it appears that a 57 hectare section of land is behind the confusion: All other property at Rehoboth is privately owned.

In terms of traditional law, however, it may only be sold to another Rehoboth Baster.

Mr Rukoro said on Thursday the government would not tolerate the disturbance of the town's peace and tranquility, a prerequisite for economic development.

He said the government was presently studying recommendations from the land reform conference, held last year, after which a comprehensive land reform policy would be formulated.

Until such a policy was in place it would be inappropriate and premature for the government to take decisions on the Rehoboth land dispute, Mr Rukoro added.

Namibia was due to hold local and regional elections before March, but government officials have indicated these will have to be postponed until all necessary legislation has been prepared and enacted.

Swaziland

Assembly Deputy Speaker Appeals for Constitution

MB2601114292 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND SUNDAY in English 26 Jan 92 pp 1-2

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr O.Z. Dlamini has appealed for a constitution.

Speaking at the Convention Centre where he was a guest of the Human Rights Association of Swaziland, Mr Dlamini said a developing state that is without a clearly defined constitution...is walking in the dark, and risks the danger of plunging into revolution.

Mr Dlamini who delivered a paper on the role of Parliament in a democracy, said Parliament cannot be described as democratic if the State itself is not democratic.

He said in Swaziland, if a law is opposed by a certain clique, even if it is needed, [it] will never see the light of day.

"I would urge all peace loving citizens to pursue the attainment of their God-given rights to gain peace, prosperity and good government in their country. It is then, and only then, that they can have a proper representation in a democratic Parliament that will make laws in response to citizens' wishes," he said.

He said an example of a law that failed because it was opposed by a clique, is the Law Review Commission Bill of 1991." [quotation marks as published]

Mr Dlamini said he was returned to Parliament after he was purged for speaking on sensitive issues in Parliament.

He said the electoral College was told not to elect him because "the King did not want him re-elected".

"Obviously this was a cock-and-bull intended to weed out of Parliament those persons who were outspoken in the previous Parliament. To the disappointment of the authors of this ploy, the House of Assembly utilised their democratic right entrenched in the Establishment of Parliament Order of 1978 and elected me from outside the House as their deputy Speaker. [no closing quotation marks as published]

Speaking at the same function, Mr Majahenkaba Dlamini suggested that even though it would seem that democracy is not really around the corner, contrary to common belief, chiefs and other traditional institutions should remain out of politics.

He said: "It is my opinion that in a democratic Swaziland, the chiefs who had in the past ventured into the hurly-burly arena of politics would be better advised to withdraw to the seclusion of their kraals and hold fast to the traditional non-partisan role.

"Chiefs, like civil servants, should not openly take part in politics, particularly party politics. Only when they are seen to be neutral can chiefs better contribute to the ends of a democratic Swaziland. The chief's kraal should be no place for political meetings; the Umphakatsi [chief's kraal] should always be open to all the chief's followers without regard to their political colour or persuasion," he said. "Indeed, anyone entering Umphakatsi should leave his politics outside where he leaves his 'traditional weapons.'"

"I have also heard it suggested that chiefs should be educated so they better understand the requirements of their office and the world around them. That sounds fine. But how is it to be done in practice, I know not, regarding that the not so predictable ways in which persons become chiefs."

Minister Chides 'Irresponsible' Political Activists

MB0102142392 Mbabane THE SWAZI NEWS in English 1 Feb 92 p 1

[Report by Gordon Mbali: "Sobandla Blames Activists for Africa's Poor State"]

[Text] The Minister for Interior and Immigration, Senator Prince Sobandla has said it is irresponsible political activists who have caused disorder and civil strife plaguing most African states.

Speaking at Ndzvane Refugee Camp this week where he was on a familiarisation tour, Prince Sobandla said the refugee problem has no boundaries, social status or high positions.

He said it was very sad for one to be forced to be a refugee against his or her will, as is the case with Mozambican refugees and others now living in the country.

Senator Prince Sobandla reiterated an appeal by King Mswati III that all Swazi political exiles return home and thrash out their differences with the authorities through dialogue, a key to stability and peaceful co-existence.

Prince Sobandla admonished people hostile to refugees.

The minister said poverty and civil strife caused in Africa makes one wonder if the continent is better than during the colonial period.

Prince Sobandla commended the Ndzvane settlement refugees for behaving themselves and hoped that peace talks being held in Italy between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] Movement will be fruitful and all Mozambican refugees return home.

Leadership Urged To Cede Legislative Powers

MB0402180292 Mbabane THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW in English 31 Jan-13 Feb 92 pp 1, 2

[“Opinion” by Leon Maber: “Back To the Future”]

[Text] At the start of 1991, it appeared that Swaziland's political ills could have been remedied by a serious rethink within national leadership; a detailed plan for a phased return to the ballot box, and a pledge by the Ngwenyama [the liar; referring to the King] to cede to a majority-elected government the necessary legislative powers, could have been just the ticket.

Instead, a shotgun committee led by Prince Masitsela and including members of the extremely unpopular Central Committee (i.e. “Dr” Zonke Khumalo) was hastily convened. Ungazetted and unannounced, the committee toured the country's congregational centres, first as a group “reviewing the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] (system of government)” and then, in an apparent attempt at down playing overwhelming public negativity towards the present politik, as a committee sent out by the King to “greet the nation”.

Such negativity was clearly not expected by the national leadership. In its own, the committee countered such public condemnation with lectures on the virtues of Tinkhundla, and how “foreign countries are copying it.”

After the visit to Mbabane, there followed press reports that certain civil servants had withdrawn their criticisms voiced at tinkhundla (congregational centres). While such reports could have undermined the authenticity of all anti-Tinkhundla statements, the truth in the media's reports of the matter was instead questioned (notably by the Swaziland National Association of Civil Servants). To date, the committee has not responded. The entire process suffers further when one notes that prior to the end of the year, a visit to the inkhundla [traditional community council center] of Manzini-Swaziland's largest town—had still not been logged. Such a visit appears unlikely.

The committee appears to have completed its work.

That its first business coincided with the Ngwenyama's trip to the United States—providing the King with the needed leverage for a concentrated aid and assistance push—cannot be ignored; it is not a good portent for future political review.

Thus without meaningful political advancement and with still largely unpoliticised government, Swaziland entered the new year.

But since release of the few political detainees in the first half of 1991, the faltering steps taken towards democratisation cannot be reversed. Internationally, donors have succeeded in tying their aid involvement to the level of democratisation and concern for human rights in receiving countries.

“Go against the multiparty trend and starve” was the message to Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi. He heard; he responded; Kenya are moving rapidly towards democratisation.

Nationally, Swaziland's leadership displays uncertainty in its dealing with “new” phenomena like the Swaziland Youth Congress [Swayoco].

Swayoco's claim to being non-political has put national leadership in an interesting position.

Unlike the People's United Democratic Movement, the Ngwane Socialist Revolutionary Party and others, Swayoco does not operate underground. It operates openly and with a certain legality. And it operates effectively.

It petitions the Prime Minister on political issues, holds demonstrations, and uses clean-up campaigns in densely-populated residential areas for recruitment of largely unemployed youth.

Its membership is not of official record, although President Benedict Tsabedze claimed, at the end of last year, a membership of 5,000 in Manzini alone.

Pressure continues to mount. It is not a pressure that can or has been ignored. In as far as the national leadership is concerned, it is a constant reminder of the need for meaningful change.

The Prime Minister's [PM] New Year Message—Obed Dlamini's most politicised yet—stressed the need for political tolerance.

"It is hoped that this will be taken more seriously than Mr Dlamini's reiteration of His Majesty's earlier call for political exiles to return to Swaziland. His Majesty's policy address at the close of Incwala [blessing of the first fruits] two days later was somewhat different. The notes of tolerance so evident in the Prime Minister's speech were, sadly, missing. In their place was admonishment of the "untraditional and uncultural", a heralding of a second Prince Masitsela-type committee, and a Royal urging for "respect" in the public's dealing with this second committee.

Swaziland is not yet on the edge of the abyss. Neither is she on level ground. How a largely apolitical people can practise political tolerance has yet to be seen. What drives this country towards that abyss is not political intolerance, but the frustration of a simple people at what its leaders are shirking.

This country's national leadership has upon itself the onus to establish itself at the head of political changes—which are already in motion—and like the Gorbachevs of this world, be prepared to gracefully divest itself of legislative power when the time comes.

And thus the old ways will have been preserved, for their keepers will have won from the people an untainted respect.

Zambia

Finance Minister Presents New Income Tax Plan

MB0102104692 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 31 Jan 92

[Text] Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde has announced a new pay-as-you-earn structure under which those earning 100,000 kwacha per annum and above will receive a 35 percent tax on their income.

Presenting this year's budget, Mr. Kasonde said the first 50,000 kwacha of one's income would be taxed by 15 percent while the next 50,000 kwacha would be taxed at the rate of 25 percent.

He said the government has recognized individual [words indistinct] Mr. Kasonde noted that because of the government's growing finance needs, the tax burden on individual [words indistinct] over the year.

ANC Official Urges Members To Return to RSA

MB0302145992 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 03 Feb 92

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called on its members still in exile to return home because it's running out of money to support them abroad. The ANC's top official in Zambia, Japhet Ndlhovu, says Zambians married to ANC members should also go to South Africa because the organization can't support them any longer, following the withdrawal of donations.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees started repatriating an estimated 20,000 exiles in December last year. Thousands have returned to South Africa, but others are refusing to return, saying they fear persecution by Pretoria.

Government Pays World Bank \$50 Million in Arrears

MB0502084092 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1500 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] Zambia, one of the most indebted countries in the world, has paid more than \$50 million in arrears to the World Bank allowing it to draw fresh funds from the bank. The Zambian minister of finance, Mr. Emmanuel Kasonde, said in Lusaka that Zambia was able to draw \$71 million from an \$80 million portion of a World Bank loan suspended when the government defaulted on arrear payments in September last year.

The International Monetary Fund and donor countries also suspended assistance because of the default, and for the failure of the government of the former president, Kenneth Kaunda, to implement economic reforms agreed to with the IMF.

Liberia**Sawyer Offers NPFL Vice Presidency, Posts**

AB0102193292 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 1 Feb 92

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, has been offered the vice presidency, key Cabinet positions, and seats in the [word indistinct] Legislative Assembly of the Interim Government of Liberia following full completion of the process of encampment and disarmament.

In his annual message to the Interim Legislative Assembly, the ILA, yesterday, [31 January] the president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, said he was making the offer to the NPFL in promotion of its search for lasting peace and unity in the country.

Departing from the traditional format for annual messages used to summarize the yearly operations of government ministries and agencies, President Sawyer concentrated on various missions and strategies pursued by the interim government in local subregional, and international efforts during last year in furtherance of the Liberian peace process.

The president also outlined the numerous efforts made by the interim government to reach political accommodation with the NPFL both in organizing a national unity government and creating the necessary conditions for the holding of free and fair elections under international supervision. Dr. Sawyer recounted the number of proposals made by the interim government to the NPFL more than eight months ago for power sharing in the executive branch and for the position of speaker of the ILA and for participating in organizing a credible and independent judiciary at the all-Liberia Conference held in Monrovia in March and April last year.

In continued pursuit of the goal of peace and reconciliation, Dr. Sawyer called on the NPFL for cooperation in addressing critical issues delicate to public safety, the rehabilitation of young combatants, and the repatriation and resettlement in an arms-free Liberia of the more than 600,000 Liberian refugees in the subregion. Dr. Sawyer further urged the NPFL and the Independent National Patriotic Front, the INPFL, to cooperate with the interim government in remodeling the Armed Forces of Liberia, the AFL, through the AFL leadership and under the guidance of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. The remodeled AFL will reflect a geographical and ethno-demographical balance. He said it will truly be a national army with professional integrity and national commitment, with the primary role of protecting the country and a democratically elected government.

Referring to the embargo imposed in December last year by the interim government against the NPFL, the Liberian chief executive said that the embargo was geared to spur the NPFL to action for the promotion of

the Liberian peace process, especially the reopening of the roads, the constitution of the elections commission, and the Supreme Court, and the process of encampment and disarmament. He noted that the embargo has been 80-percent successful and upon the partial reopening of the roads by NPFL in January this year, the embargo was partially lifted, Dr. Sawyer said. Now, the embargo only affects strategic commodities such as petroleum products, logs, and wholesale merchandise, Dr. Sawyer noted. He promised the complete lifting of the embargo upon the taking over of the security of the country by ECOMOG and upon the commencement of the process of encampment and disarmament in earnest.

The president also said that upon the completion of disarmament and encampment, all those in the interim government who are desirous of running in the forthcoming elections will resign their posts. He further said that at such a stage of the transition to democratic rule, members of the NPFL not running for will also be invited to take up key positions in the government. All of this, President Sawyer emphasized, is contingent upon ECOMOG's certification that the process of encampment and disarmament has been completed and upon the keeping of its status quo. But final, [words indistinct] the completion of disarmament, the president said, would mark the final stage of transition to democratic rule. He described the transition period as an era of cooperation among all Liberians [words indistinct].

Taylor Orders Court Martial for Commando Officer

AB0202154092 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 1 Feb 92

[Text] The commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, President Charles Gankay Taylor, has ordered the arrest of Special Forces commando, Brigadier General Sam Lato, director of staff of the Army. President Taylor in a statement today said Gen. Lato is to be turned over to the special court martial board to be prosecuted for the execution of Commando Sam Massaquoi, G-218, of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia.

The commander in chief also ordered that Gen. Lato be disrobed [as heard] for executing the commando who was arrested and taken to Kakata for investigation. In the statement, the president emphasized that law and order will prevail in the country and no special force commando, general or whatsoever, has the right to wantonly take the life any soldier or civilian without the due process of law.

Taylor 'Willing' To Meet Sierra Leone Officials

AB0202155492 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 1 Feb 92

[Text] The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] chairman, President Charles Gankay Taylor,

said his government will be willing to meet with the Sierra Leonean Government officials anywhere to discuss the crisis at the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border. According to an executive mansion release, President Taylor made the statement at a recent meeting with United States Government officials in Gbarnga.

President Taylor said the Government of Sierra Leone has its own internal problems and should try to [word indistinct] resolve its problems instead of accusing the NPRA government of involvement with its internal affairs.

Mr. Taylor said the NPRA government will uphold the charters of the OAU and the United Nations which forbid other governments from interfering in the internal affairs of other states.

For its part, the US Government official General (Row), said his government will do everything it possibly can to stabilize the strained relations that now exist between the NPRA government and Sierra Leone.

Government Denies Property Confiscation Policy

AB0502105592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] The Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia says it has no intention nor does it have a current policy to confiscate the property of former officials of the Doe regime as published in a front page story in the LIBERIAN AGE newspaper. At a time when the interim government is forging ahead with the process of national reconciliation, it makes no sense to engage in a policy that will negate the government efforts in this direction, a Ministry of Information release said in Monrovia yesterday.

The release quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, further said that the interim government wants to make it clear that the (?policy) of government is based on the rule of law and has respect for fundamental rights of every citizen and resident, including the right to property. It pointed out that government believes that these rights can be only restricted by the dictates of the due process and not by arbitrary action as implied by the LIBERIAN AGE newspaper in its publication.

Meanwhile, the Information Ministry is admonishing all journalists in the country to verify their stories before publication.

Mali

Parties Set Conditions for Electoral Participation

AB2701161092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 24 Jan 92

[Text] Some political parties have expressed their reservations about the ongoing electoral consultations in our

country and have set the settlement of some current national issues as preconditions for their participation in the upcoming elections.

Convinced that the generalized state of insecurity prevailing in our country prohibits the organization of normal, fair, and democratic elections; considering that universal suffrage necessarily implies the participation of all Malians who qualify to vote, and that this fundamental condition cannot be fulfilled in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth regions; and considering the urgent necessity to settle major issues before any electoral adventure, namely, the settlement of the problem in the north, national reconciliation, and the restoration of state authority; the following political parties, signatories of the present communique, solemnly declare that they will not participate in any electoral consultations so long as the aforementioned conditions are not fulfilled.

They are the National Union for Democracy and Progress, UNDP; Union For the Republic, UPR; Party for Prosperity and Solidarity, PPS; Labor and Renewal Party, PTR; Democratic Melting Pot for Secular and National Development, CDDNL; Party for Democracy and Development, PDD; Malian Socialist Democratic Party, PSDM; Malian Social Rationalist Party, PSRM; Social Democrats for Unity and Labor, SDUT; and the Rally For the New Deal, RPR.

CNID Communique 'Hails' Election Postponement

AB2701104392 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 26 Jan 92

[“Press Communique” issued by the National Committee for Democratic Initiative in Bamako on 26 January]

[Text] The National Committee for Democratic Initiative [CNID] hails the decision by the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP] and the government to postpone the legislative elections to a later date with the aim of ensuring openness and fairness. The CNID hopes that the state will ensure that all who would like to vote will be able to do so. The CNID informs the CTSP and the government of its readiness to contribute its quota to the organization of creditably free and democratic elections, that is, without any fraud or corruption.

Finally, the CNID calls on its supporters and sympathizers to remain mobilized and vigilant against all the fraudulent practices we have been combating.

[Signed] Amidou Diabate, secretary general for the Steering Committee

[Date] 26 January 1992, Bamako

Niger

MNSD Founding Member, Official Leaves Party

AB2801092992 Niamey *Voix du Sahel Network*
in French 1200 GMT 24 Jan

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs of the National Movement for the Developing Society [MNSD]-Nassara is reported to have resigned. As everyone knows, Mr. Moumouni Djermakoye Adamou was one of the founding members of the party. Why then did he resign? Here is what he said.

[Begin recording] Well, I made this serious decision after careful thought and after seeking the advice of many friends who told me to leave the MNSD to make myself available to a certain number of Nigerians so that we can together think over a new project to be submitted to the Nigerians people. I must, therefore, say that my decision is not a whimsical one as some people claim. In politics no decision should be whimsical. It may have taken me time to make the decision, but I believe that in politics there is no need to rush. Now, if people think that I have made a mistake, well, so be it. One can make a mistake; I mean a mistake [word indistinct] for not having made the decision a long time ago. Now, the most important thing is to avoid making the same mistake.

I therefore say that I left MNSD because it did not meet my ideals. We have something new to propose to the Nigerians who really love their country. [end recording]

Nigeria

Tribunal Nullifies Edo State Governor's Election

AB0502105092 Lagos *Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 2100 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] The Election Petition Tribunal sitting in Benin today nullified the results of last December's governorship election in Edo State. The chairman of the tribunal, Justice Lateef Dosomu, announced the nullification while delivering judgment on the petition filed by Mr. Lucky Igbenedion of the National Republic Convention against the election of Chief John Oyegbu, who contested on the platform of the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Justice Dosomu ordered a governorship by-election in the whole of the state.

Giving reasons for the decision, the tribunal chairman said although the chief priest of Benin Kingdom, Nosahare Isehure, has the right to participate in partisan politics, his early morning broadcast of 14 December associated with the Oba of Benin, amounted to electoral malpractice. He however said that with the evidence before the tribunal, the Oba of Benin did not appear to have preferred either of the two candidates, and therefore held that Omonoba Eredieuwa had nothing to do with the electoral malpractice.

Justice (Dosomu) urged the National Electoral Commission to always take action that will present it as being clearly above board. He also advised political party leaders to avoid utterances capable of disrupting public peace and order. The judge awarded 300 naira costs in favor Mr. Lucky Igbenedion.

Under the State Government Basic Constitutional and Transitional Provisions Decree, a person whose election is nullified has the right to appeal to the Court of Appeal. An appellant has within one month to file his notice of appeal during which he can still occupy the contested seat. However, if the Court of Appeal upholds the decision of the tribunal, in the case of a governorship election, the speaker of the House of Assembly will hold the office until a governor is elected through a by-election.

Meanwhile, the people of the state have been asked to remain calm and law-abiding. They have also been told to go about their businesses without fear. Governor John Oyegbu, whose election was overturned today, made the appeal in a radio and television broadcast this evening in Benin. Chief Oyegbu said that the ruling of the Election Petition Tribunal should not lead to a breach of the peace. He appealed to the people to cooperate with the government and the law enforcement agencies in their efforts to maintain continuity and peace. Chief Oyegbu also announced that a notice of appeal against the tribunal judgment was being filed.

Sierra Leone

Nigerian Envoy Urges Rebels To Lay Down Arms

AB0402112692 Freetown *SLBS Radio* in English
2000 GMT 2 Feb 92

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner to Sierra Leone, Mr. Mohamed Chadi Abubakar, has said in Bo that the rebel incursion in Sierra Leone has completely crippled the economy of the state. The envoy, who is on an 11-day familiarization tour of parts of the Southern Province, was speaking with the director of operations and brigade commander of the Republic of Sierra Leone military forces, Colonel J.S. Gusel. Mr. Abubakar [word indistinct] that the greatest danger done to this country by Charles Taylor's rebels, was the indiscriminate killing of innocent citizens and destruction of property. He commended the allied troops for repelling the bandits from the southern parts of the country.

The envoy pointed out that he was delighted that the government has now granted amnesty to Sierra Leoneans who joined the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels and hoped that they will lay down their arms and join their fellow countrymen to build a better nation.

Colonel Gusel in his remarks briefed the envoy about the rebel incursion in the area and expressed gratitude to the Nigerian troops for their assistance and collaboration

adding that such a worthy relationship would continue to foster the friendship between the two states.

The envoy also called on the Paramount Chief (J.E. Boiman III) of Kakwah chiefdom and expressed gratitude for the (?warm) brotherhood and goodwill shown to the Nigerian troops in the area.

At the Bo Government School, he implored the principal and staff to instill the right type of education into the students, stressing that as an institution of learning, there should be discipline and modesty in education. The principal, Mr. Festus Sewo, thanked the Nigerian Government for her assistance for schools in Sierra Leone and the role of the Nigerian troops in restoring peace in the area.

The envoy, who was accompanied by the administrative attache at the Nigerian High Commission, Mr. M.A. Onura, and Major Charles Nwafu of the Nigerian troops, also visited the chairman, Bo [words indistinct], the Bo Paramedical School, and Bo Government Hospital where they sympathized with wounded soldiers.

Students Plan To March Despite Official Ban

AB3101150592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sierra Leone, President Momoh is very put out with the country's university students. Already in the past week, there have been clashes in Freetown between students and police. The students wanted to hold a procession today to commemorate student unrest in 1977 when a number of students were killed by thugs. The march was banned but the students have said they are going ahead with it anyway much to the president's annoyance. From Freetown, Christo Johnson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Today's planned commemorative procession, which is due to begin at Victoria Park, will pass through the main city streets before ending at the Siaka Stevens Stadium where a memorial service will be held. This morning, police lined the roads [words indistinct] by colleagues, ready to disperse any would-be student demonstration.

President Momoh warned that if the students go ahead with their procession, his government will fulfill its duty to protect the lives and property of innocent civilians. President Momoh, who was speaking at State House, said that he had received unconfirmed information which led him to believe that some members of opposition parties were either condoning or sponsoring student riots. President Momoh also disclosed that the students had sent a letter to the inspector general of police, which stated that they would go ahead with their planned procession regardless of the police ban. President Momoh also said that the students have been agitating

for the resignation of the inspector general of police and his own APC [All People's Congress] government.

On Sunday, [26 January] the students staged a candlelit procession from their college campus to the city center, where they were confronted by police officers. The police used tear gas to disperse the students, and during the clash three students were injured with four more arrested. One student I spoke to told me, and I quote: Our candlelit procession on Sunday was very peaceful. We were shocked to be attacked by policemen.

In an earlier resolution, the National Union of Students called on the APC government to resign, because they argue, the Sierra Leonean Government had woefully failed the average citizen. The statement also called on the government to convene a national conference of which an interim government could be appointed to replace the APC government. [end recording]

President on Teachers Strike, Salary Increase

AB0502143592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 4 Feb 92

[Text] President Joseph Saidu Momoh today assured the nation that government will leave no stone unturned to see that the teachers strike is brought to an end in the shortest possible time but added that if they as teachers do not realize the great harm they are causing to the future of this country, government is aware of its responsibility and, therefore, will do everything possible to discharge that responsibility, which all the people of Sierra Leone have entrusted to it in a constructive manner.

President Momoh, who was addressing leaders and representatives of political parties, religious groups, the Labor Congress, the press, and other organizations, stated that government viewed the current strike action by teachers as unfortunate because, at the end of the day, it is the education of our children, who are the future leaders of this country, that is being jeopardized.

Government, he said, has stressed in the statement issued recently from State House, that it is definitely going to concede improvement in the conditions of service of all members of the public service, including teachers and civil servants. A letter to that effect was addressed to the Sierra Leone Teachers Union by the Ministry of Education on the 30th of January this year.

President Momoh recalled that government had equally reiterated in the various statements issued that it is prepared to grant increase in the remuneration of members of the public service. This he, however, said is a matter that will be carefully studied in the light of available resources.

Though the Presidential Commission has recommended increases of about 600 percent across-the-board, such a grant on a preliminary basis will amount to 66 billion leones per annum for just salaries and wages when the

total revenue derived by government per annum is in the region of 40 billion leones, he stressed.

President Momoh said that although the Amara-Bangali Commission suggested certain ways and means of raising additional revenue, it must be realized that our people are among the most heavily taxed people in the world, and that government should consider the matter very carefully. Government's decision on the matter of increases in salaries will, therefore, be based on the resources at its disposal.

Dr. Momoh reminded his audience that we still have a war to contend with in our national boundaries and thought that no matter what our grievances are, all citizens of Sierra Leone should have concentrated their efforts at bringing the war to an end which is costing hundreds of millions of leones every month. The usual thing in a war situation, he said, is for people to voluntarily give up their salaries to help fight the war.

President Momoh warned that it is totally out of place for any outsider to interfere with the smooth running of privately owned educational institutions, or adopt threatening or menacing tactics against them. He stressed that government has been engaged in serious negotiations with the IMF with a view to getting a program. The negotiations are at an advanced stage and as a nation we have made vast sacrifices to be able to get our present position with them. He said that whatever (?fine) fiscal decision government has to make now must of necessity fall within the framework of the negotiations.

President Momoh finally hoped that politicians will not allow the matter to degenerate into a political issue.

Meanwhile, reports reaching us from the Eastern Province, state that 200 secondary and primary school teachers in the eastern provinces yesterday held a meeting at Segbwema and decided to continue to teach, notwithstanding the Sierra Leone Teachers Union strike action.

Togo

Tchokossi, Moba Communities Sign Peace Accord *AB0402200792 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 29 Jan 92*

[Text] The call of Monsignor Phillippe Kpodzroh, chairman of the High Council of the Republic, for reconciliation and love, conveyed by a day of prayers, fasting, and abstinence, for peace and security, which was observed today throughout the national territory, has reached the Tchokossi and Moba communities in Loti prefecture. At Piya today, in the presence of the Head of State General Eyadema, they decided to seal their mutual understanding, and, from now on will settle their conflicts by peaceful means.

To this end, the two communities have signed an accord of reconciliation, nonaggression, and peaceful settlement of disputes called the Piya Accord. It should be recalled that clashes between the two communities in Bakouassi on 28 and 29 October 1991 led to the deaths of several dozens of people.

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